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- (a) Liska, (fnu) General of the Army, was Chief of [ ] mission. During World War II he commanded a Tank Brigade of the Free Czech Army in England and landed with Eisenhower in France. After the War he was appointed Commander of the War College in Prague. In 1948 or 1949, he fled to England or the US with his entire family. [ ]
- (b) Vejmelka, (fnu) Brigadier General, was Academic Director of the War College in Prague. During the War he was in Czechoslovakia [ ] who were arrested for plotting the overthrow of the Communist Regime in Czechoslovakia in 1948. [ ]
- (c) Holan, (fnu) Brigadier General. His branch of service and specialty was "Intendantur" /a combination of comptroller and quartermaster/. [ ]
- (d) Dyk, Victor, Lieutenant Colonel, was promoted to Colonel in 1947. His branch of service was GSC. [ ]
- (e) Studlar, (fnu) Brigadier General, Artillery Officer, was professor of Artillery at the War College. When the Germans invaded France he was an Artillery Commander in a French Division. [ ]

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- (f) Plech, Pejisa, or Pesek, (fnu) [redacted] was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force [redacted]

2. [redacted] in Moscow [redacted] were billeted in the Savoy Hotel and were driven to and from the Academy by car. [redacted] one hour of free time after supper [redacted]

3. The Frunze Academy was named after the founder, and first commander, of the Red Army. General Frunze. It is located in a suburb of Moscow. [redacted] The Academy building was approximately eight to ten stories high. [redacted] it was built about ten years ago since it was quite modern and had four or five elevators. The first floor contained mostly reception rooms, a large central hallway, with a statue of the founder and a desk, where the student officer of the day sits. Every floor has a student's dining room as well as a number of classrooms, study rooms and faculty offices. The purpose of the Academy was to train Soviet Officers of the rank of Lt Colonel and Colonel in general staff duties. The Soviets divide general staff duties into two major categories:

- (a) Operations and Tactics, and  
(b) Services (logistics).

At the Frunze Academy, only operations and tactics were taught. [redacted]

4. The course at the Frunze Academy lasted three years. The Operations and Tactics curriculum included Artillery, Armor, Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers (Combat), but excluded all logistical problems. The first year's studies concerned Division level, the second Corps level and the third Army level. A student was not given any leave during his time at the Academy. There was a break in the routine during the three summer months, however, when each student was assigned duty in the field. For example, a second year student would be assigned to duty with the General Staff of an Army Corps in the field. If possible, the students were assigned to units which were engaged in maneuvers, to give them an opportunity for practical application of their knowledge. In all the classes [redacted] the subject of instruction was usually a planned attack, an approach march, or a large scale operation. In planning an attack, a student would be expected to place his troops and artillery, and give a discourse on his reasons for doing so. Although all logistical matters were completely ignored, the student was expected to estimate his ammunition needs and where he wanted to have this ammunition placed. How to get it there, however, was not his concern. The students did not take any notes and never even had paper in front of them. Only a large map or any other equipment they needed to work the problem at hand was given them. Every student was questioned daily on the material covered the previous day. This was possible because none of the classes had more than 12 - 14 students although the total Academy enrollment was approximately 200 - 300 students. Every six months each student had to take a series of written and oral examinations. The examination on one subject alone, such as Artillery Tactics, would take a full day. Any student failing an examination would be automatically dismissed from the Academy.

5. The Commanding General of the Academy was General of the Army Suchomlinov. [redacted]

[redacted] There were over a hundred instructors at the Academy and all were either Colonels or Generals. There were also lower ranking officers on the school staff but they had administrative duties and were called "Assistants."

6. Classes were held from 1000 hours to 1700 with an hour for lunch, from 1230 hours to 1330 hours. After dinner, at 1730 hours, the students go to study rooms which are called cabinets. These cabinets are actually a combination of study room, library, and reference room, are used by only one or two students and there is one cabinet for each subject taught at the Academy. A faculty member is on duty in each cabinet to answer questions and assist the

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students. In addition to the cabinets, there are two large libraries; a general library containing books on almost all subjects, military as well as civilian, and a special library of the History of War which is alleged to contain all the books and works ever written anywhere in the world on the subject of war and warfare. This library consists of approximately 15 to 18 rooms, on three floors.

- The following, a brief account of the eleven days [ ] spent at the Academy, is typical of their routine and the subjects covered:

First day: A short greeting by the Commanding General of the Academy, followed by a more detailed talk by the Deputy Commander on the daily routine and life at the Academy.

Second day: 1000 - 1600 hours, classes on general tactics. The evening was free.

Third day: 1000 - 1600 hours, Artillery Tactics. In the evening [ ] an opera, "Prince Igor."

Fourth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, Engineering Tactics. 1400 - 1600 hours, study rooms, cabinet of Engineer Tactics.

Fifth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, cabinet of War History and lectures on Soviet War History. 1400 - 1600 hours, cabinet of General Tactics. In the evening [ ] the theater.

Sixth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, attended lectures on the tactics of communications and from 1400 - 1600 hours, visited the cabinet for Communication Tactics. In the evening [ ] "The March of Napoleon to Moscow."

Seventh day: 1000 - 1200 hours, visited the cabinet of Political Education. 1200 - 1400 hours, visited the main library reading room. 1400 - 1600 hours, visited the large Library of War History. In the evening [ ] "The Life of Pushkin."

Eighth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, visited an open-air exhibition of captured German war material in the Physical Culture Park. 1400 - 1700 hours, sight-seeing trip through Moscow by car.

Ninth day: Visit to the museums in the Kremlin.

Tenth day: 1000 - 1400 hours, took a trip on the Moscow subway. 1400 - 1700 visited the great art gallery of Tretjakov.

Eleventh day: During the morning we were given a short farewell speech by the Commander and in the afternoon [ ] a farewell banquet.

Other military schools in Moscow are:

- Kharkov, for general staff training. The course lasts two years at this school and GSC officers are trained for the services without being taught anything about operations or tactics. A student who has completed the Frunze Academy would never be sent to the Kharkov school, or vice versa, because Soviet GSC officers were not supposed to know anything about the duties of the "other half" of the General Staff. [ ]
- The Military College is roughly equivalent to the US Military Academy at West Point. At that time there were fifteen Czech officers studying at this school. These were officers who had fought with the Czech Corps of the Soviet Army during World War II. The Commander of this Corps had been General Svoboda. The curriculum lasted four years and all students from the Satellite countries (in this case, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia) were obliged to wear Soviet uniforms at all times, even when they were attending a party at their own Embassy. This was allegedly done so that they would not attract attention. The food at this school was reputedly very poor.

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- (c) The School for Political Indoctrination. There were ten Czech officers at this school in 1945. The subjects taught included Marxism, Leninism, and all subjects related to Communism.

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the Military College and the School for Political Indoctrination

In both of these schools the discipline was strict and the curriculum difficult. The only way a student could leave the school, except for failing a course, was to get a Doctor's certificate that he was no longer able to continue his studies because of physical disability.

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9. The School for Marshals, another military school in Moscow this school had a two-year course that covered all phases of the command problems of an Army Group and an Army. No passes were given at this school during the week. About 12 to 14 Czech officers attended the names of four of them:

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- (a) Fisera, (fnu), Brigadier General, who was in England during World War II. After his return from the School for Marshals he was appointed Commandant of the War College in Prague, succeeding General Liska.

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- (b) Houra, (fnu), Colonel, who was a prisoner of the Germans during World War II. After his return from the School for Marshals, in 1947, he was promoted to Brigadier General.

he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Czech Army.

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- (c) Najna, (fnu), Colonel. His present name is Sumavsky. After his return from the School for Marshals he was promoted to Brigadier General. It was after his promotion that he changed his name because he did not want to keep a German name like Najna. He succeeded Fisera as Commandant of the War College in Prague

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- (d) Jonsky or Jensky, Bohumir, Colonel. During World War II he was Chief of Operations in General Svoboda's Czech Army Corps that fought with the Soviets. Upon his return from the School for Marshals he became Chief of Operations in the Czech General Staff.

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10. the Frunze Academy was was very definitely limited to operational tactics and did not teach anything that was not an integral part of tactical problems. Within this scope the school was quite good, by Soviet standards, but in comparison to Western standards, it was not above average. The complete onesidedness of one man knowing only operations and tactics and another man knowing only supply problems consider a detriment to the efficiency of the Soviet General Staff officer.

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